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BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended December 26, 1896:

There were 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 18; 5 from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 1 from smallpox, the same as in the foregoing week; 1 from beriberi, a decrease of 7; 2 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 47 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 10; none from measles, 2 in the foregoing week, and 275 from all causes, a decrease of 34.

This is an excellent showing for the end of December, with the high temperature prevailing, and should we have rain soon the season promises well.

Smallpox may be considered as extinct in the interior, though a few sporadic cases occur.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited, or received bills of health from this office: December 21, steamship *Capua*, German, for New York. December 22, steamship *Endeavour*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Lucina*, British, for New Orleans, La. December 23, steamship *Rosse*, British, for New York, N. Y.; bark *Berwickshire*, British, for New York, N. Y., and bark *Antwerp*, Norwegian, for Pascagoula, Miss. December 24, steamship *Eastern Prince*, British, for New York, N. Y., and bark *Earl Derby*, British, for New York, N. Y. December 28, bark *Antioch*, American, for Barbados, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of January 19 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended January 16 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

Under date of January 16 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended January 16 there were 5 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 80 new cases and 29 deaths from yellow fever and 110 deaths from smallpox during the week ended January 21.

Under date of January 22 the United States consul at Matanzas reports 9 deaths from yellow fever during the 2 weeks ended January 20.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended January 16:

Seventy-one deaths have been reported, of which 5 were from yellow fever, 2 from smallpox, 4 from dysentery, 3 from pernicious fever, 6

from tuberculosis, 2 from remittent fever, 8 from diarrhea, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

There are some new cases of smallpox and I am afraid the epidemic will visit us again, as no precautions are taken now against this terrible malady. Vaccination has been done away with completely.

Yellow fever still prevails among the military element of our population, and as new men constantly arrive, there is always ready material for the insatiable disease.

Dysentery is very common amongst the poorer classes, while diarrhea has taken hold of the infantile population. Malarial fevers of bad character abound, the remittent fever being the most prevalent.

Respectfully, yours,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 23, 1897.*

SIR: By the following mortuary report, which I have the honor of forwarding you on this date, it will be seen that smallpox and yellow fever have diminished somewhat, though they are still active epidemics. As a considerable portion of the Spanish army is moving east from here, there will naturally be fewer cases of yellow fever in the military hospitals in and around this city. If vaccination is actually being practiced to the extent reported, we shall soon have a marked diminution of smallpox.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended January 21 there were 318 deaths in all in this city, 29 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 80 new cases approximately; 110 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 1,010 new cases; 16 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 7 by paludal fever, 14 by dysentery, 19 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by the grippe, 7 by pneumonia, and 39 by tuberculosis.

All of the 29 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and 1 of the deaths from smallpox. The remaining 109 deaths from smallpox occurred among civilians, and in every part of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Relative to precautions against introduction of infectious disease from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 18, 1897.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 8th instant, requesting a statement as to whether the same steps to protect the country from the introduction of yellow fever and smallpox, taken during the past quarantine season, are still in force, I would reply that they are, in reference to smallpox, and possibly with even more rigor; with reference to yellow fever, the inspection of passengers and baggage, and labeling the latter, is performed for Florida ports, and the same steps are still taken in regard to New York, as requested by the health officer.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.